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(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 10:44:40 ON 18 NOV 2003)

INDEX 'ADISCTI, ADISINSIGHT, ADISNEWS, AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, AQUASCI, BIOBUSINESS, BIOCOMMERCE, BIOSIS, BIOTECHABS, BIOTECHDS, BIOTECHNO, CABA, CANCERLIT, CAPLUS, CEABA-VTB, CEN, CIN, CONFSCI, CROPB, CROPUP, DISSABS, DDFB, DDFU, DGENE, DRUGB, DRUGLAUNCH, ...' ENTERED AT 10:45:04 ON 18 NOV 2003

SEA AMIDOHYDROLASE

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1 FILE ADISCTI  
75 FILE AGRICOLA  
20 FILE ANABSTR  
9 FILE AQUASCI  
45 FILE BIOBUSINESS  
3 FILE BIOCOMMERCE  
665 FILE BIOSIS  
119 FILE BIOTECHABS  
119 FILE BIOTECHDS  
267 FILE BIOTECHNO  
83 FILE CABA  
341 FILE CANCERLIT  
836 FILE CAPLUS  
55 FILE CEABA-VTB  
8 FILE CONFSCI  
5 FILE CROPB  
9 FILE CROPUP  
38 FILE DISSABS  
25 FILE DDFB  
17 FILE DDFU  
125 FILE DGENE  
25 FILE DRUGB  
1 FILE DRUGLAUNCH  
19 FILE DRUGU  
2 FILE EMBAL  
391 FILE EMBASE  
255 FILE ESBIOBASE  
138 FILE FEDRIP  
6 FILE FROSTI  
32 FILE FSTA  
672 FILE GENBANK  
1 FILE HEALSAFE  
60 FILE IFIPAT  
49 FILE JICST-EPLUS  
231 FILE LIFESCI  
4766 FILE MEDLINE  
4 FILE NIOSHTIC  
11 FILE NTIS  
2 FILE OCEAN  
250 FILE PASCAL  
7 FILE PHAR  
4 FILE PROMT  
3 FILE RDISCLOSURE  
606 FILE SCISEARCH  
666 FILE TOXCENTER  
266 FILE USPATFULL  
8 FILE USPAT2  
87 FILE WPIDS  
87 FILE WPIDEX

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L1

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FILE 'MEDLINE, CAPLUS, TOXCENTER, BIOSIS, SCISEARCH, EMBASE, CANCERLIT,  
BIOTECHNO, USPATFULL, ESBIOBASE, PASCAL, LIFESCI' ENTERED AT 10:46:31 ON  
18 NOV 2003

L2           11 S L1 AND OXYTOCA  
L3           11 DUP REM L2 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)  
L4           9540 S L1  
L5           53 S L4 AND PROPIONAMIDE  
L6           37 DUP REM L5 (16 DUPLICATES REMOVED)  
L7           2 S L4 AND (METHYL PROPIONAMIDE)  
L8           2 DUP REM L7 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d 16 ibib ab 30-37

L6 ANSWER 30 OF 37 MEDLINE on STN  
ACCESSION NUMBER: 83018102 MEDLINE  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 83018102 PubMed ID: 7123994  
TITLE: [Microbial side chain splitting of phenylurea and carbonic acid anilides].  
Mikrobielle Seitenkettenabspaltung von Phenylharnstoffen und Carbonsaureaniliden.  
AUTHOR: Lechner U; Straube G; Kohler M  
SOURCE: ZEITSCHRIFT FUR ALLGEMEINE MIKROBIOLOGIE, (1982) 22 (4)  
237-44.  
Journal code: 0413631. ISSN: 0044-2208.  
PUB. COUNTRY: GERMANY, EAST: German Democratic Republic  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)  
LANGUAGE: German  
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals  
ENTRY MONTH: 198212  
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19900317  
Last Updated on STN: 19900317  
Entered Medline: 19821202

AB A Gram-negative rod-shaped bacterium 28/1 isolated by enrichment cultures is able to hydrolyze the amide bond of some phenylurea herbicides and acid anilide herbicides by an inducible amidase. 7.5% of 0.3  $\mu\text{mol.ml}^{-1}$  linuron ( $3-(3,4\text{-dichlorophenyl})-1\text{-methoxy-1-methylurea}$ ) are hydrolyzed after 16 hours. 1,1-Dimethylphenylureas are not degraded. Acid anilides are hydrolyzed at a higher rate, 80% of 0.5  $\mu\text{mol.ml}^{-1}$  N-(4-chlorophenyl)-**propionamide** and N-(4-nitrophenyl)-**propionamide** are transformed after 6 hours. The 1-methoxy-1-methyl phenylureas are effective inducers. Linuron-induced cells have a specific activity of 3-4 nmol per mg dry weight per min on the substrate N-(3,4-dichlorophenyl)-**propionamide** (Propanil). The rate of hydrolysis is influenced by substituents of the aniline ring and by the structure of the side chain of the acid anilides.

L6 ANSWER 31 OF 37 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN  
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1980:261962 BIOSIS  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV198070054458; BA70:54458  
TITLE: AMIDASE EC-3.5.1.4 IN SOILS 1. METHOD OF ASSAY.  
AUTHOR(S): FRANKENBERGER W T JR [Reprint author]; TABATABAI M A  
CORPORATE SOURCE: DEP AGRON, IOWA STATE UNIV, AMES, IOWA 50011, USA  
SOURCE: Soil Science Society of America Journal, (1980) Vol. 44,  
No. 2, pp. 283-287.  
CODEN: SSSJD4. ISSN: 0361-5995.  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article  
FILE SEGMENT: BA  
LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

AB Amidase [**acylamide amidohydrolase**, EC 3.5.1.4] is the enzyme that catalyzes the hydrolysis of amides and produces the corresponding carboxylic acid and ammonia. The detection of this enzyme in soils is reported, and a simple, sensitive and precise method to assay amidase is described. The method involves determination by steam distillation of the  $\text{NH}_4^+$  produced by amidase activity when soil is incubated with buffered (0.1 M THAM, pH 8.5) amide solution and toluene at 37.degree. C. The amide compounds studied included formamide, acetamide, and **propionamide**. The procedure developed gives quantitative recovery of  $\text{NH}_4\text{-N}$  added to soils and does not cause chemical hydrolysis of the substrates. This soil enzyme apparently has its optimum activity at buffer pH 8.5 and is inactivated at temperatures above 60.degree. C. By varying the substrate concentration it was found that the initial velocity of the amidase reaction is optimum at 0.05 M substrate. The initial rates of  $\text{NH}_4\text{-N}$  released obeyed zero-order kinetics. Steam sterilization destroyed amidase activity in soils, and formaldehyde, sodium fluoride and

sodium arsenite inhibited it. Assay of amidase activity in the absence of toluene indicated that acetamide and **propionamide** may induce the synthesis of this enzyme by soil microorganisms.

L6 ANSWER 32 OF 37 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN  
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1980:425046 CAPLUS  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 93:25046  
TITLE: Amidase activity in soils: I. Method of assay  
AUTHOR(S): Frankenberger, W. T., Jr.; Tabatabai, M. A.  
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Agron., Iowa State Univ., Ames, IA, 50011, USA  
SOURCE: Soil Science Society of America Journal (1980), 44(2), 282-7  
CODEN: SSSJD4; ISSN: 0361-5995

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal  
LANGUAGE: English

AB Amidase (acylamide **amidohydrolase**, EC 3.5.1.4) [9012-56-0] is the enzyme that catalyzes the hydrolysis of amides and produces the corresponding carboxylic acid and NH<sub>3</sub>. The detection of this enzyme in soils is reported, and a simple, sensitive, and precise method to assay amidase is described. The method involves detn. by steam distn. of the NH<sub>4</sub><sup>+</sup> produced by amidase activity when soil is incubated with buffered (0.1M THAM, pH 8.5) amide soln. and toluene at 37.degree.. The amide compds. studied included formamide, acetamide, and **propionamide**. The procedure developed gives quant. recovery of NH<sub>4</sub>-N added to soils and does not cause chem. hydrolysis of the substrates. Results showed that this soil enzyme has its optimum activity at buffer pH 8.5 and is inactivated at temps. >60.degree.. By varying the substrate concn. it was found that the initial velocity of the amidase reaction is optimum at 0.05M substrate. The initial rates of ammonium-N released obeyed zero-order kinetics. Steam sterilization destroyed, and HCHO, NaF, and Na arsenite inhibited, amidase activity in soils. Assay of amidase activity in the absence of toluene indicated that acetamide and **propionamide** may induce the synthesis of this enzyme by soil microorganisms.

L6 ANSWER 33 OF 37 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 6  
ACCESSION NUMBER: 79209622 MEDLINE  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 79209622 PubMed ID: 110350  
TITLE: Kinetic mechanism of the aliphatic amidase from Pseudomonas aeruginosa.  
AUTHOR: Woods M J; Findlater J D; Orsi B A  
SOURCE: BIOCHIMICA ET BIOPHYSICA ACTA, (1979 Mar 16) 567 (1)  
225-37.  
Journal code: 0217513. ISSN: 0006-3002.  
PUB. COUNTRY: Netherlands  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)  
LANGUAGE: English  
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals  
ENTRY MONTH: 197909  
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19900315  
Last Updated on STN: 19970203  
Entered Medline: 19790925

AB The kinetic constants for hydrolysis and transfer (with hydroxylamine as the alternate acceptor) of the aliphatic amidase (acylamide **amidohydrolase**, EC 3.5.1.4) from Pseudomonas aeruginosa were determined for a variety of acetyl and propionyl derivatives. The results obtained were consistent with a ping-pong or substitution mechanism. Product inhibition, which was pH dependent, implicated an acyl-enzyme compound as a compulsory intermediate and indicated that ammonia combined additionally with the free enzyme in a dead-end manner. The uncompetitive activation of acetamide hydrolysis by hydroxylamine and the observation that the partitioning of products between acetic acid and acetohydroxamate was linearly dependent on the hydroxylamine concentration substantiated these conclusions and indicated that deacylation was at least partially

rate limiting. With **propionamide** as the acyl donor apparently anomalous results, which included inequalities in certain kinetic constants and a hyperbolic dependence of the partition ratio on the hydroxylamine concentration, could be explained by postulating a compulsory isomerisation of the acyl-enzyme intermediate prior to the transfer reaction.

L6 ANSWER 34 OF 37 MEDLINE on STN  
ACCESSION NUMBER: 77249349 MEDLINE  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 77249349 PubMed ID: 19418  
TITLE: Induction of the acetamidase of *Aspergillus nidulans* by acetate metabolism.  
AUTHOR: Hynes M J  
SOURCE: JOURNAL OF BACTERIOLOGY, (1977 Sep) 131 (3) 770-5.  
Journal code: 2985120R. ISSN: 0021-9193.  
PUB. COUNTRY: United States  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)  
LANGUAGE: English  
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals  
ENTRY MONTH: 197710  
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19900314  
Last Updated on STN: 19950206  
Entered Medline: 19771020

AB Growth tests and enzyme determinations strongly suggest that the acetamidase of *Aspergillus nidulans* is induced by a product of acetate metabolism rather than the substrate, acetamide. The cis-dominant mutation, *amdI9*, which is closely linked to *amds*, the structural gene for the acetamidase, results in greatly increased sensitivity to induction by acetate metabolism. Propionate, L-threonine, and ethanol also result in acetamidase induction. Mutations in the *facA*, *facB*, and *facC* genes, which lead to low levels of acetyl-coenzyme A synthase, are epistatic to the *amdI9* mutation for strong growth on acetamide medium and abolish acetamide and **propionamide** induction of the acetamidase and isocitrate lyase enzymes. Acetate, L-threonine, and ethanol, however, can induce these enzymes in strains containing *facA* and *facC* lesions but not in strains containing a *facB* lesion. The evidence suggests that acetamidase and isocitrate lyase may be induced by a similar mechanism.

L6 ANSWER 35 OF 37 MEDLINE on STN  
ACCESSION NUMBER: 76216520 MEDLINE  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 76216520 PubMed ID: 932686  
TITLE: Regulatory properties of an inducible aliphatic amidase in a thermophilic bacillus.  
AUTHOR: Thalenfeld B; Grossowicz N  
SOURCE: JOURNAL OF GENERAL MICROBIOLOGY, (1976 May) 94 (1) 131-41.  
Journal code: 0375371. ISSN: 0022-1287.  
PUB. COUNTRY: ENGLAND: United Kingdom  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)  
LANGUAGE: English  
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals  
ENTRY MONTH: 197608  
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19900313  
Last Updated on STN: 19970203  
Entered Medline: 19760823

AB A thermophilic bacillus growing on acetamide as both carbon and nitrogen sources produces an inducible amidase. This amidase hydrolysed the following amides in decreasing order of activity, in comparison with acetamide (1.00): **propionamide** (0.97), fluoroacetamide (0.84), formamide (0.35) and glycinate (0.12). Cyanoacetamide, dimethylacetamide, dimethylformamide and urea also induced the synthesis of the amidase, but were not substrates of the enzyme. Studies with protoplasts suggest that the amidase is located in the cytoplasm. Glucose strongly inhibited amidase synthesis; and limiting nitrogen did not release this inhibition. Urea strongly inhibited amidase activity in a

competitive manner; but the inhibition caused by iodoacetamide and cyanoacetamide was non-competitive. Both thioacetamide and thiourea were effective inhibitors of enzyme induction. Bacteria grown on a succinate-minimal medium exhibited a lag in amidase synthesis, which could be eliminated by decreasing the concentration of succinate. Acetate- or pyruvate-grown cultures behaved similarly, while those grown on alanine or glutamate exhibited no lag in enzyme induction. In the mutant strain E21, repression of amidase synthesis by glucose was much less evident and no lag for induction was apparent with any of the other carbon sources mentioned.

L6 ANSWER 36 OF 37 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN  
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1975:403544 CAPLUS  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 83:3544  
TITLE: Selective inhibition and the kinetic mechanism of the aliphatic amidase of *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*  
AUTHOR(S): Woods, Margaret J.; Orsi, Bruno A.  
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Biochem., Trinity Coll., Dublin, Ire.  
SOURCE: Biochemical Society Transactions (1974), 2(6), 1344-6  
CODEN: BCSTB5; ISSN: 0300-5127  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal  
LANGUAGE: English  
AB Iodoacetamide (I) (10mM) at pH 7.0 and 25.degree. selectively inhibited the hydrolase activity of the aliph. amidase (II) (EC 3.5.1.4) of *P. aeruginosa* and enabled study of the kinetics of the transferase activity of II. Initial rate studies with **propionamide** as acyl donor and hydroxylamine as acyl acceptor, on a II prepns. inactivated with I indicated a Ping Pong mechanism. On I treatment, the Km of II for **propionamide** remained unchanged at 42.5 mM, that for **propionamide** hydrolysis fell from 4.52 mM to zero, and that for hydroxylamine decreased from 310 to 193 mM; Vmax decreased by 5.3%.

L6 ANSWER 37 OF 37 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN  
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1967:92577 CAPLUS  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 66:92577  
TITLE: Aliphatic acylamide **amidohydrolase** of *Mycobacterium smegmatis*: its inducible nature and relation to acyltransfer to hydroxylamine  
AUTHOR(S): Draper, P.  
CORPORATE SOURCE: Univ. Coll., London, UK  
SOURCE: Journal of General Microbiology (1967), 46(1), 111-23  
CODEN: JGMIAN; ISSN: 0022-1287  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal  
LANGUAGE: English  
AB *M. smegmatis* NCTC 8159 grew equally well in a minimal medium (Kohn and Harris, CA 36, 10569) which contained 0.2% succinate or acetamide as the sole C source. Bacteria grown on acetamide hydrolyzed formamide 60-fold and acetamide, **propionamide**, butyramide, and valeramide 13-19-fold more rapidly than bacteria cultured on succinate. Cell-free exts. of washed suspensions of *M. smegmatis* also hydrolyzed benzamide, phenylacetamide, nicotinamide, malonamide, fumaramide, glutamine, and asparagine; of these, nicotinamide was the best substrate, being hydrolyzed at .apprx.20% of the rate for butyramide. N-Substituted amides were not hydrolyzed by these bacteria or cell-free exts. Ext. of the bacteria grown on succinate transferred acyl groups from **propionamide**, butyramide, and nicotinamide to hydroxylamine to form hydroxamates. Transferase activity was decreased in the bacterial exts. grown on acetamide. Amidase activity in the bacterial exts. was purified 2-fold and freed from the transferase activity. Formamidase and butyramidase activities were not sepd., and they were similarly affected by heat and dithiobisnitrobenzoic acid. While the amidase was induced by growth of the bacteria on acetate and butyramide, it was not induced by growth on propionate, butyrate, or benzamide. N-Methylacetamide and N-acetylacetamide were nonsubstrate inducers of amidase for bacteria

growing on succinate. 41 references.